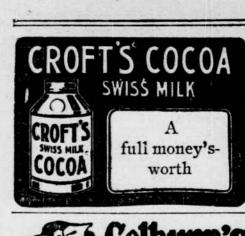
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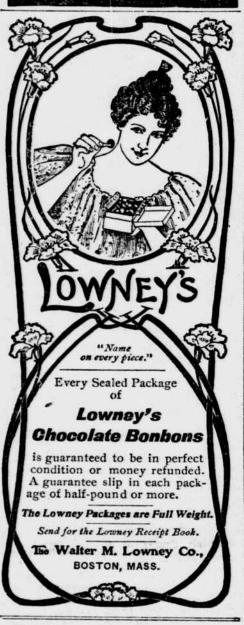




It makes the best mayonnaise dressing.

10c at your grocer's. Colburn's Pepper and Spices 5c and 10c-your money back if you don't like them.

The A Colburn Co Philadelphia





In America no hard and fast lines can be laid down regarding breakfast, whether it be frugally continental or generously American. It all depends. Each family needs decide that matter according to its individual circumstances.

In France the slight refreshment served in the early morning in the form of coffee or chocolate, with a roll or rusk, does not amount to a meal. It is merely a stand-off until the dejeuner served at noon. This is not only varied and substantial, but a function not to be hurried over in its performance. So thoroughly established is the custom of a long-drawn-out noonday rest that shops are frequently closed for a couple of hours, the while customers, proprietor and staff of workmen take their time for a sociable and restful meal. Here, where, as in all large cities, "quick lunches" are the order of the day, and rich man, poor man and beggar man alike grasps his sandwich or segment of ple and gulps it standing, with a cup of coffee or glass of beer to wash it down, it goes without saying that a substantial breakfast before leaving the house in the morning is a necessity. Children, too, who go to school and carry their light lunch with them, should have a hearty breakfast. There is good, sound common sense in this, for it stands to reason that the interval from 6 o'clock dinner to 6 o'clock dinner again should be broken by at least one hearty meal half way between, and that would be breakfast. Even if a brain worker can have dinner or a substantial lunch at midday, it is not to advantage, as one is more or less "loggy" and sleepy after eat-ing heartily, and finds it impossible to put his best energies into his work. For such the hearty breakfast, an extremely light lunch and dinner as early at night as may be after the hard work of the day is ac-complished, seems the best thing from a dietetic standpoint. For those who do not have hard work, physically or mentally, the continental breakfast, with a leisurely and hearty luncheon, is often quite the best thing.

The individuals who are able to command

breakfast in bed are in the minority; "feeble folk" or those whose duties or pleasures keep them up until unusually late nights. Students and the world's workers have to be up betimes, and the woman who looks well to the ways of her housewho looks well to the ways of her house-hold feels it one of her choicest privileges as well as duties to give them a happy "send-off." An attractively laid and well-provided breakfast table, with a neatly dressed and happy-faced mother at its head, is quite sufficient to call out "shining morning faces" from all the family round and refute the Countess yon Arnim's testi-mony that "it is the hour of savage in-stincts and natural tendencies: the triumph stincts and natural tendencies; the triumph

of the disagreeable and cross.' If breakfast needs be early, much of the preparation can be accomplished the evening before. The cereat can be cooked and left in the double boiler, to be simply resteamed in the morning; hash can be chopped, bacon sliced, fish picked up, kldneys boiled, tripe parbolled or commeal mush made ready to fry. With a gas range even quite an elaborate breakfast, including hot gems or biscuit, can be on the table in half an hour, and this without great hurrying. Like everything else, however, it requires common sense and headwork. If a little ingenuity be exercised, the little dishes that go to make up a tasty break-

fast need not cost much, and yet the table be well supplied. Expensive steaks and chops are not a necessity for breakfast. Figh is generally acceptable, being light and yet tasty. If fresh fish is not obtainable, any of the salted fishes can be used in such a variety of ways that they need not grow monotonous. Eggs also can be cooked and served in innumerable ways; left-overs, that are quite unpresentable in themselves, can be turned in savory relishes, and bacon served by itself or combined with green and was caught"

"How so?"

"He changed a ten-dollar bill to a twenty and was caught"

peppers or tomatoes is always appetising and hearty.

The Appetizing Bacon.—Not so long ago, here in America, bacon shared in the wholesale condemnation of pork, and those addicted to its use were solemnly warned that they laid themselves liable to scrofula and all sorts of dreadful diseases. Today physicians are recommending a bacon diet to children having a weak constitution or where there is danger of rickets. Bacon and gluten of wheat are said to feed the and gluten of wheat are said to feed the bone tissues and give vitality to the whole system. English mothers give their chil-dren liquid bacon fat on their bread in lieu of butter. There is a great difference in the curing of bacon. In this country the Boston bacon is now reckoned best, being the nearest to the celebrated Irish bacen. While most people find frying the most handy method of serving bacon in small quantities, care is necessary to keep the rashers cooking evenly. A slice of lean needs to be turned over on to the fatter part to prevent its getting too dry. With a gas stove there is no better or easier way to cook bacon than in the oven. Cut the rashers with mathematical precision, and lay them in a sheet iron spider or baking tin, one slice overlapping the other, so that each strip of lean rests on the fat of the

Bacon and Green Peppers.-At this season bacon and green peppers make an ap-petizing breakfast dish. Select firm green peppers, cut into rings, removing all the seeds. Soak for twenty minutes in salted ice water. Drain and dry and fry in the pan in which the bacon has cooked crisp. Keep the bacon hot meanwhile. When the peppers are tender heap them up in the enter of a small platter and arrange the slices of bacon around them.

rasher underneath. Put in the oven and

leave until cooked.

Tongue Toast-Tongue toast makes excellent meat dish for breakfast and utilizes the root and ragged pieces that cannot be served cold. Mince boiled, smoked tongue very fine, heat cream to the boiling point and make thick with the tongue. Season to taste with pepper, nutmeg, parsley or chopped green peppers, and when hot stir in a beaten egg and remove from the fire at once. Have ready as many slices of buttered toast as are required. spread with the creamed tongue, and serve at once. If you have no cream, make a cream sauce, using a tablespoonful each of butter and flour and a cup of milk.

Hash and Hash-Hash is one of our American dishes and one that is not to be despised. At its best it is made of corned beef, one part of meat to two of potatoes, using one-fourth part fat meat. Chop very fine, rejecting every bit of bone, gristle and skin. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Put a little hot water or beef stock in the bottom of a spider, add a tablespoonful of butter and as soon as melted turn into the hash. Simmer slowly until it has absorbed the water and formed a soft brown crust. Do not let it get too dry, but do not stir. Fold like an omelette, or, if preferred, serve in a round dish, crust uppermost. Variations in hash are roast beef instead of corned, cooked without a crust, mounded in a dish and crowned with poached eggs, serve on small squares of toast, or with bacon. It may be seasoned with onion or varied by the addition of fried onions, chopped green or red peppers—the pimentos—chopped celery or parsley. It may be made into balls, covered with egg and fine bread crumbs and fried, in deep fat, or heated with milk or cream in place of water.

Eggs and Tomatoes.—While tomatoes are still plentiful they should be used freely for breakfast. One of the nicest ways of the myriad nice ways in which they may be prepared is this: Select as many round, firm, ripe tomatoes as there are persons to be served. Wash them, cut a thin slice from the top of each for a cover, and scope out sufficient space to admit an egg. Put in each a little butter, drop in the egg, taking care not to separate the white and yolk, season with salt and pepper, place a dot of butter on each egg and a little minced parsley on the butter. Replace the cover and bake about twenty minutes in a hot oven. Grated cheese may be used in place

Sausage.-While sausage is not to be commended for a steady diet, good sausage now and then, especially on a snapping cold morning, is not an unwholesome breakwith water boiled a few moments and then browned in the oven. Another appetizing way is to pick the sausage apart, then cook it in cream sauce like dried beef. Sausage and onlon make a good combination. Allow a tablespoonful of chopped onlon to each pound of sausage; brown it in the saucepan with the sausage and sprinkle over the sausage. Fried apples or apple sauce are also excellent additions to sausage.

Nut Scrappel.—This is a new dish, but one commended by an ardent vegetarian. Sift together two cups of Indian meal, one cup of hominy and a teaspoonful of salt. Add boiling water and cook in a double boiler until of a consistency suitable for frying. Take from the fire and stir in two full cups of ground hickory nut meats. Pour into a buttered dripping pan and set where it will keep cold. Sliced and fried, this takes the place of meat. akes the place of meat.

Lentil Croquettes.—Boil half a point of split lentils that have been soaked over night until tender and run through a puree sieve. Cook a sliced onion in butter until yellow, add a chopped tomato and salt and pepper to season. Mix these ingredients with the lentils, and let the mixture get cold. When quite firm shape the croquettes, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry a rich golden color. These are nourishing and sustaining, yet very cheap.

Bishop Williams' Corn Bread.-Hot breads are always appreclated for breakfast, and properly made are wholesome and digestible. Here is the recipe for a de-licious corn bread: Sift together one cup of cornmeal, one of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a half teaspoonful of soda. Add one cup of sour ream and two eggs, beat vigorously, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. If sour cream is not attainable, use sweet milk and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter.

Germ Wheat Gems.-Cream together, as for cake, a quarter cup of butter, one-third cup of sugar and one egg. Beat into a cup and a half of sour milk, a teaspoonful of soda and add to the creamed butter and sugar. Now stir in meal about as thick as for griddle cakes, turn into hot, well greased gem tins, and bake in a hot oven about twenty minutes. about twenty minutes.

Fruit for Breakfast.-Fruit should never be omitted from the breakfast card. It may be served first or last or at any stage of the game as desired. While fresh fruit is usualgame as desired. While fresh that is desailly preferred, stewed fruit, jams and marmalisdes have each their place and welcome. Baked apples with whipped cream are de-Ecious. California prunes cooked alone or with French chestnuts and iced are excellent, while a breakfast salad made of a melange of fruit is especially popular. An excellent combination now is sliced pears and peaches, with just enough lemon juice to bring cut the flavor.

A Posy for the Breakfast Table.—Lastly, if you have the least bit of a garden or even a few shade trees to draw on, don't reglect to have a fresh posy or cluster of pretty leaves on the breakfast table. Even a confirmed hypochondriac must find his day grown brighter with a newly opened morning glory smiling into his face. Four or five morning glories, with their curling tendrills climbing over a slender vase in the center of the table are an incentive to holy living. A dainty purple or white aster, a gay nasturtium or bit of scarlet salvia ready to tuck into the buttonhole will carry sunshine with it to store or school or dingy

Mortuary for the Poor.

United States Consul Halsted at Birmingham, England, reports to the Department of State that a novel institution, intended primarily for the convenience of the poor. has been established in Avondale Park, Kensington, London. It is a mortuary and is known as the "Chapel of Rest." It is designed to serve the needs of poor families who live in one or two rooms in overcrowded tenements and suffer from lack of room and other conveniences, when death invades their household. The institution is also available for those who can afford to pay for its use in cases where several days elapse before the funeral services are held. So far as known it is the only institution of the kind in the world.

Making the Most of It.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "That man Raysum believes in making the most of everything." "Yes, but he carried his policy too far the other day."

Watching the Signs of an Early Season.

WINTER PREPARATIONS

BOTH PEOPLE AND ANIMALS GET-TING READY FOR COLD.

Beautiful Sights for Those Who Have Eyes to See-Fish

Up here in New Hampshire the autumn sets in early, and by the last of September there are a hundred reminders of the coming winter, and the people take the hints and busy themselves in reshingling their houses, repairing their barns and in laying in little mountains of wood to keep the houses habitable during the long and often bitter winter. Bits of bright-colored autumn foliage are seen even in August, and the goldenrod is practically a thing of the past some time before it has reached its best, say in New York.

Yesterday I went out for a walk. It was a typical autumn morning, bright and frosty, with wet grass and an odor of ripe apples in the air. As I struck out through the fields the work of the frost was visible everywhere. Most of the ferns were black and shriveled, much of the grass was brown, and the wild flowers for the most part had gone to seed. Where in August there had been seas of glorious goldenrod. the fields were gray with the seedy tops; goldfinches were scattering clouds of thistle silk, but round about the forests burned

Banks of the Brook.

Soon I came to a brook, running through a meadow, and I walked along its bank toward the hills in which it rises. The water was so clear that, even in the deepest parts, one might distinguish the separate grains of sand upon the bottom. In some places there were tiny waterfalls, down which the water splashes seemingly with more than the necessary amount of noise; in others there were beds of shining and bright-colored pebbles where the water was churned to milky whiteness, to become clear again a minute later, as it poured silently into some deep sun-lighted pool, where speckled trout could be seen darting from bank to bank, or lying among the pebbles at the bottom, with their fins slowly fanning the water. As I neared one of these pools, a great blue heron rose slowly into the air and winged his way toward the forest. It was not difficult to guess what he had been after, even if I had not seen a little shoal of perhaps thirty trout swimming across the sun-lighted bed of the stream. Most of these trout were small, only three of four over six inches in length, and they seemed to have little fear of me. They did not seem to mind me as I moved quietly about, though they seemed somewhat nervous if I made a particularly violent movement. If, however, I allowed the shadow of my hand or arm to fall upon them, they darted away like speckled lightning, and did not return for

Among the Flowers.

In places along the banks blue gentian was growing, and here and there an aster was reflected on the stream. Now and then ir some sheltered spot a spray of goldenrod was to be seen and pearly everlasting still held its own in the fields round about.

Still following the brook, I presently entered the forest, and here could be heard the faint sound of a cascade far up among the hills. The ground became much rougher, and it was necessary to make my way around boulders and over fallen trees in order to follow the windings of the brook. Every now and then a ruffled grouse, and sometimes two or three of them in rapid succession, would start up before me without previous warning, and fly whirring away through the tree trunks; these birds would probably be much more numerous than they are if it were not for the foxes which everywhere abound, and which are not only quick enough to catch young grouse, but crafty enough to outwit the cla

A Pretty Sight.

When at length I reached the waterfall of a little gorge, whose rocky sides were overhung with trees and wild creepers, all in gorgeous autumn colors, and at the end was the falling water. Twenty feet above me, and through a deep cleft in the stone, the brook leaped clear in a graceful arch to a pool at the bottom of the gorge, where the water boiled and seethed and finally fled away past my feet, chattering through the pebbly ranids to quieter grate below. he pebbly rapids to quieter spots below And in the sunlight which streamed down the gorge stood a group of white-tailed deer, their brown winter coats glistening with the fine spray from the fall. One was a large and handsome buck, with eight points on each of his new and well-grown antlers; two were spike bucks, and one was a fawn, who had already lost his white spots, and whose embryo antlers could be seen as two bumps, one above either eye. The sound of the falling water prevented them from hearing my footsteps, and the wind was in the wrong direction for them to get my scent. So I hid and watched them as they moved about, perfectly unconscious.

Walking at Will.

They did not move in a body, but each one at will, nibbling the grass and flowers which grew at the sides of the gorge near the fall. As they walked, their legs seemed very straight and stiff, and to one who had never seen these creatures in rapid motion it would scarcely seem possible that they were capable of the most wonderful agility. Soon they decided to cross the stream, and soon they decided to cross the stream, and as they came down to it they were obliged to step from one ledge of rock to a lower one. Here, for the first time, I learned that these animals can voluntarily move their toes, for as they lifted their front legs forward to step down they care the content of the their toes, for as they lifted their front legs forward to step down they spread their toes to their widest while their hoofs were still at a distance from the ground. Then they walked quietly through the rough but shallow water, and along the opposite side of the brook, until they were behind me. Scarcely had they passed when the big buck who was leading, stopped, turned his buck, who was leading, stopped, turned his head and sniffed the air. He had got my wind, and, with a warning snort, he dashed away down the gorge, taking the boulders in his stride, and, followed by the rest of his little band, passed from view among the trees, leaving me to marvel at that wonderful plece of animal mechanism which has been labeled "deer." ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES.

Gloveless English Women.

From the Lady's Pictorial. Not without regret is the fashion of going gloveless to be observed. The thin the mode has been pushed further, and one finds women who at one time would never have ventured out of doors ungloved appearing in public places, both by night and day, with bare hands. It has been urged that gloves and rings do not agree. Better, it is argued, to show well-kept manicured fingers sparkling with gems than to incase them in gloves, which must necessarily

them in gloves, which must necessarily make them appear much larger, since it is an open secret that gloves at least one size larger must be worn by women who wear rings, as compared with those who do not. Again, it is pleaded that in hot weather women suffer much discomfort from gloves, whereas man is freed from it. But all such arguments are weak.

The glove is one of the daintiest adjuncts of a woman's tollet. It possesses romantic associations, it is always characteristic or its wearer, it has an undoubted air of refinement about it, and, moreover, it is cleanly and hygienic. To say that without it a woman does not look finished, that she appears less dainty and less dignified, is perhaps a trifle exaggerated, but at least it is a fact that inattention to such trifles as gloves marks deterioration in a woman. Anything that has this effect is to be stern-

Doctors Say

Drink More

The body requires ten glasses of fluid per day. Most people drink too little to flush the body of its waste. The result is bad blood, nervousness, disease.

Then the doctor says "Drink More;" and he knows this advice to be worth more than medicine.

That's one reason why pure beer is good for you. It leads you to drink more. And the beer is also a food and a tonic. But the beer must be pure.

Schlitz beer is brewed in absolute cleanliness and cooled in filtered air. It is aged for months so it will not cause biliousness.

That's why doctors say "Schlitz." Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

> 'Phone Main 480, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., 615-621 D St. S.W., Washington, D. C.

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Sky Gradually Changing.

THE VARIABLE STARS

TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN AND

Southern Constellations-The Piciades -Facts for Amateur Astronomers.

Written for The Evening Star by Prof. Eric Doo

The slow, onward march of the constellations is gradually changing the appearance of the evening sky. The summer constellation of the Scorpion, which was so striking two months ago, has now approached so near the sun that it is no longer visible, while the bright group of stars known as Sagittarius, or the Archer, is low down, almost setting, in the west. To take the place of these, there is beginning to appear in the east the bright group Taurus, with the well-known Pleiades, though this is still too near the ground to shine out clearly in the early evening. This is the first of the distinctivesaw a wonderfully beautiful sight. The ly winter constellations; its coming albrook at this point ran through the bottom | ready tells us that summer is over. As the weeks go on, it will mount higher and higher in the sky, closely followed by Orion, the two Dogs and the Twins, until three months from now, it will lie due south and the complete transformation of the summer into the winter sky will be

The Southern Constellations.

If the observer will face the south, he will have little difficulty in tracing out with the map the brighter stars of the more important constellation. Starting from the Milky Way, which now crosses the horizon in the southwest, and following along the ground toward the east, there will be seen, first Sagittarius, the Archer; then Capricornus, the Goat; then Aquarius, the Water-bearer; then Pisces, the Fishes, and

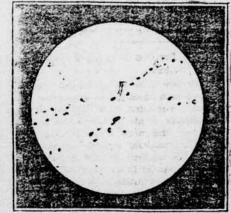


Fig. 1-General Telescopic Appearance of the Sun.

finally Aries, the Ram. Directly below Aquarius is the Royal Star, Fomalhaut. The Pleiades. Exactly in the east, a short distance up from the ground, will be seen a little group

of seven stars, which is one of the most

noted objects in the poetry and mythology of the heavens. This is the Pfelades, or Seven Sisters, a little group whose outline is not unlike that of the Great Dipper, and which is therefore sometimes incorrectly mistaken for the Little Dipper.

References to this cluster are found in the literature of all peoples, ancient and modern. Some even use it to divide the year into seasons, the winter season beginning when the Pleiades first appear above the horizon in the east sea they are doing end of this sartorial wedge was inserted the horizon in the east, as they are doing some time since at the theaters, and now now, and continuing until when, in the spring, the group becomes lost in the rays of the sun. The cluster is mentioned in Chinese annals of 2357 B. C., and the query in Job, chapter 38, verse 31 (revised version), "Canst thou bind the cluster of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?" is familiar to nearly every one.

Grecian temples were briented to this cluster. The great Parthenon pointed to

the one at the end of the handle is Atlas, the next Alcyone, etc. Alcyone is the brightest star of the group.

The great and burning star.

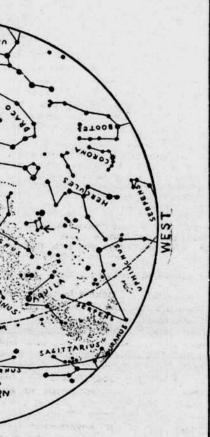
The one at the end of the handle is Atlas, are known.

The cause of the striking variations of light with such stars as Mira has not yet to be found.

"The great and burning star. Immeasurably old, immeasurably far, Surging forth its silver fame Through eternity, Alcyone." Half a century ago a theory was advanc-

Appearance of the Evening ed that this star is at the center of grav- vals is not known. It has also been sugity of the whole universe; that it is an im- gested that such stars may be composed of

light with such stars as Mira has not yet been discovered. It has been suggested that the periodic brightening may be due to great eruptions of glowing matter, but why these should occur at regular inter-vals is not known. It has also been sug-rested that such stars may be composed of NORTH



MAP OF THE OCTOBER HEAVENS. (Hold Back of Map to the Sky.)

mense central sun about which all the other suns, including our own, are slowly turning. This theory was never widely adopted, and it is not held now.

Six stars can be easily seen in this little group, while to those whose eyesight is ex-cellent five more are visible. With an opera glass the number is increased to nearly one hundred. These stars form a compact cluster in space, isolated from other stars, and undoubtedly forming a single great system. It has recently been discovered that throughout the cluster there are enor mous streamers of very faintly shining nebulous matter. So faint are they that they can never be seen by the eye, but only become revealed by photography through a long exposure of a very sensitive plate. What these streamers are, whether they are of the same material as the denser nebulas from which stars are formed, or whether they are material which has been ejected or left behind by the great suns of the Plelages as they contracted, is wholly unknown.

Varia Stars.

Stretching out along the ground in the southeast is the long, faint constellation of Cetus, or the Whale, within which will be found a remarkable variable star as Mira or the Wonderful. If this star is closely watched its brightness is seen to vary in a striking manner. Though usually too faint to be seen without a telescope at definite intervals, it begins to grow very rapidly brighter and brighter, until, after about seven weeks, it becomes one of the brightest stars of the sky. It remains brilliant for a week or ten days, and then for about three months fades gradually away, until it is again as faint as at first. Ever since its discovery in 1596 this regular fluc-tuation of its light has been repeated at intervals of about 332 days.

Nearly one thousand variable stare are known, about one-half of which vary as Mira does; that is, they suddenly grow brighter, and then fade gradually away.



Fig. 2-Solar Spot, by Langley. ey are least bright, are too faint to be visible to us.

And even more remarkably variable is Algol, the Demon Star, of the constellation Perseus. This star, instead of growing brighter, suddenly grows fainter, losing about five-sixths of its light in four and one-half hours. It remains thus very faint for about twenty minutes, and then gradually regains its light, the recovery to

two swiftly moving swarms of meteoric matter which, by their mutual collisions, produce the outbursts of light.

With stars in which, as in Algol, the light

is temporarily cut off, it is known, how-ever, that the obscuration is due to the passage of a large dark body between us and the star. Thus revolving about Algol there is a large dark sun which eclipses the light of this star every two days, twenty hours by passing between Algol and us. There are numerous other kinds of variable stars, some of which are made up of two bright stars very close together. The star in Syra marked x on the map is a very well-known example. This star increases

Our sun is simply a star which appears so large and bright to us only because it is almost incomparably nearer than any of the other stars. It is also to a slight extent a variable star. The spots which appear on its surface recur in the greatest numbers at a quite regular interval of about eleven years; when the spots are most numerous the light and heat emitted by the sun are slightly less than when the spots are fewer.

The exact cause of these sun spots is not known. It is well known, however, that the sun is an enormous globe, 1,300,000 times as large as the earth, and that it is at a temperature sufficiently high to instantly vaporize any substance. The temperature of the outer layer, visible to us, is not far from 9,000 degrees, Fahrenheit, and the interior must be very much hotter. The material comprising the body of the sun must therefore be continually in inconceivably violent agitation; the intensely heated matter of the interior is continually forcing its way outward to the surface from where, as it becomes cooler, it falls

toward the center again. That this constant surging in the body in the sun at times becomes evident through disturbances on its surface is not surprising. The sun spots are regions of such dis-turbance; the material of the outer layers of the sun in and near a spot are subject to inconceivably rapid motion, the velocities being measured in hundreds of miles a second. Whether the spots arise from erup-tions in the body of the sun, or whether they are due to the falling back to the sun of cooled gases, or whether they are caused by great disturbances similar to the cyclo-

nic storms of the earth, is not yet known. Fig. 1 shows the sun as it appears in the telescope when the spots are most numerous. They appear black only because they are surrounded by the intensely brilliant solar surface; it has been shown that even the blackest part of a spot is brighter than

from a Bessemer converter.

Fig. 2 shows a single spot enlarged. The immense size of these objects can be realized when it is stated that from five to ten of our earths could be placed side by side in the larger ones. The number of spots now visible is increasing and the maximum will probably occur during the coming will probably occur during the coming

The Planets.

Jupiter, the brilliant evening star, is excellently placed for observation during this month. On October 2 it will be at A, and on November 1 at B. The positions of Saturn and Uranus are also shown on the map. The other planets are not yet in a favorable position for observation in the early evening.

The Evening Star Patterns.



Ladies' Costume.

Nos. 6210, 6211.-Another picturesque note in the new fashions is the innovation of the directoire styles, with tight-fitting lining and abundant drapery, ending in a sharp, deep point at the front, and worn with the full skirt. This style gives us an entirely new silhouette, but it must be said the lines are becoming or can be adapted to individual tastes and needs.

With the introduction of the mode one sees the leg-o'-mutton sleeve. The bodice may open in the front or back, and the outside portion is made in one piece. The sleeve may be ornamented by frills of lace or simply attached to the deep cuff. The blouse may be ornamented by little bows, as illustrated, or by rosettes.

The skirt is in "1830" style, with fullness over the sides and back. This leaves the front gore plain, a concession worth considering of one is not very slight. The matter of trimming is optional. Ruffles, puffs and bands are all used.

Sizes for waist, 6210-32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Inches bust measure.

Price, 10 Cents. Sizes for skirt, 6211-20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and Price, 10 Cents.

For the amount inclosed please send pattern to		ess:
SIZE FOR WAIST	Pattern Nos	
SIZE FOR SKIRT		
NAME		
ADDRESS		
CITY AND STATE		

Note-All patterns are mailed direct to subscribers from New York office. It takes